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NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

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Cover: **Washington Monument and Capitol from the Lincoln Memorial.**

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Washington 25, D.C. – Price 15 cents

National Capital Parks

INTRODUCTION

On July 16, 1790, the Congress of the United States authorized the establishment of a permanent seat for the Federal Government. This act provided that Federal Commissioners, who were to be appointed to take over the territory, should have power "to purchase or accept such quantity of land as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States." Under this authority, the commissioners purchased the initial 17 public reservations and accepted donated lands required for the street system of the Federal City as defined by the L'Enfant plan. Among the original 17 were the Mall, the Capitol Grounds, and the White House Grounds. In all, approximately 301 park areas had their origin in this early acquisition of land. By Executive order of June 10, 1933, the jurisdiction of these areas was transferred to the National Park Service.

The National Capital Region now comprises 776 units in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. There are 33,712 acres of park lands—7,697 in the District of Columbia, 19,910 in Virginia, and 6,105 in Maryland.

AREAS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Mall

The L'Enfant plan for Washington included the unique use of a grand mall as the central axis of the city. The Mall, stretching from the Capitol to the Potomac, is 1,500 feet wide and contains 256 acres. The White House is at the north end of a similar park forming a cross axis which continues south to the Tidal Basin, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, and the river, and intersects the Mall at the Washington Monument Grounds. Late in the 19th century the Mall was extended west when the river's tidal flats were reclaimed to become West Potomac Park and the site of the Lincoln Memorial.

Today the Mall is one of the world's famous parkways. It provides magnificent vistas of the city's central area and appropriate settings for the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, and the Capitol.

Union Square occupies an impressive plaza in the Mall at the foot of the Capitol. Along Constitution Avenue, bordering the Mall on the north, the

THE WHITE HOUSE

buildings of the "Federal Triangle" face the formal parkway. They are the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, the National Archives, and the Federal Trade Commission. On the south side of Constitution Avenue, between 6th and 12th Streets, are the National Gallery of Art, the National History Museum, and the Museum of History and Technology. Along Independence Avenue, between 7th and 14th Streets, are the Army Medical Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Freer Gallery of Art, and the Department of Agriculture group. West of 14th Street are the Washington Monument Grounds.

The White House

The cornerstone of the White House, the first public building to be erected in Washington, was laid on October 13, 1792. Architect James Hoban's classic design was inspired by the Leinster House in his native city of Dublin. The exterior walls are light-gray sandstone from Aquia Creek, Va., painted white. The building was first occupied by President and Mrs. John Adams in November 1800, although not entirely completed at the time. On August 24, 1814, during the War of 1812, the building was burned by the British, who had captured Washington. Reconstruction was completed in December 1817. The south portico was finished in 1824; the north portico in 1829. Executive offices were constructed adjoining the West Wing in 1902, and adjoining the East Wing in 1942.

An inspection of the White House in 1948 revealed alarming structural conditions. Reconstruction work, authorized

by the Congress, began in 1949 and was completed in March 1952. Although the structure was completely renovated inside, the historic floor plan and the exterior walls of sandstone were retained, thus preserving the basic architectural design.

The main floor includes the East Room; the Green Room; the elliptical-shaped Blue Room, where the President receives foreign diplomats presenting credentials, and guests at state dinners and receptions; the Red Room, in which the First Lady receives guests by appointment; the State Dining Room, used for all large dinners and luncheons; and the Private Dining Room, reserved for the President's family. The second and third floors are for use of the family and guests of the President.

President's Park

The President's Park is divided into two parts. One includes the 18 acres within the iron fence enclosing the Executive Mansion and grounds proper; the other contains 52 acres and includes the Ellipse, which is bordered by stately American elms.

These grounds provide a park setting for the Treasury Building, the Executive Office Building, the Commerce Building, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the American Red Cross Building, the National Headquarters of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Pan American Union Building. The park contains an equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman, the Butt-Millet Memorial, the 1st and 2d Divisions (AEF) Memorials, the memorial of the Original Patentees of land in the District of Columbia, the Zero Milestone, and the Boy Scout Memorial.

Lafayette Park

Originally included in the President's Park, this historic square once contained a racetrack, marketplace, and parade grounds. Following the erection of the Stephen Decatur home in 1819 on the southwest corner of present-day Jackson Place and H Street NW., a succession of stately mansions sprang up about the square, which by 1834 was called Lafayette Square in honor of that famous French hero of the American Revolution. Through the 19th century the houses on Lafayette Square were occupied by many prominent figures in American life, including Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, William H. Seward, James G. Blaine, and Henry Adams.

The first bronze equestrian statue cast in the United States, that of Andrew Jackson, was erected in the center of the square on January 8, 1853. It was made by Clark Mills from bronze cannon captured from the British in 1815 at Pensacola, Fla. Statues of four outstanding foreign military heros who helped America win independence stand in Lafayette Park. In the southeast corner is Lafayette, by Alexandre Falquierre and Antoine Mercie; in the southwest corner, Rochambeau, by F. Hamar; in the northwest corner, Von Steuben, by Albert Jaegers; and in the northeast corner, Kosciuszko, by Antoni Popiel.

Washington Monument

This memorial to our first President is a landmark of the Nation's Capital. Its construction was begun in 1848 by a society which had been formed in 1833 under the chairmanship of Chief Justice John Marshall. At one point, the work was halted for 22 years, but after many trials, the monument was finally completed in 1884, reaching a height of 555 feet 5⅛ inches—an impressive obelisk. This memorial, symbolizing the integrity and lofty principles of President Washington, is visited by more than a million people every year.

Lincoln Memorial

Designed by Henry Bacon and dedicated in 1922, the Lincoln Memorial

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

symbolizes the Union of the States. Thirty-six columns of Colorado marble form a colonnade representing the 36 States in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death, the frieze above it bearing the names of the States. On the marble walls above the colonnade are the names of the 48 States in the Union at the time of the dedication.

Within the walls is a huge marble statue by Daniel Chester French, portraying Lincoln as the War President. On the north wall is inscribed Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, and on the south wall, the Gettysburg Address. Above are two paintings on canvas, by Jules Guerin, representing "Reunion and Progress" and the "Emancipation of a Race."

Extending toward the Washington Monument to the east of the memorial is a reflecting pool—a mirror for the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. The pool is 1,992 feet long and 160 feet wide, bordered by two rows of stately English elms. At the eastern end of the pool is an oval basin with a fountain. This basin is 300 feet long by 160 feet wide.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial

This memorial completes a 5-point plan for the central area of Washington, which embraces the Capitol, the White House, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Jefferson Memorial.

It is a circular-colonnaded structure, an adaptation of a classical style of architecture which Jefferson himself preferred. A heroic bronze figure of Jefferson by Rudolph Evans stands in the center of the marble-lined interior.

On the four panels and along the frieze inside the memorial are inscriptions taken from the writings of Jefferson embodying the principal tenets of his philosophy. A sculptured group in the pediment over the portico depicts Jefferson reading his draft of the Declaration of Independence before the committee appointed by the Continental Congress to draft this noted American document. The memorial was dedicated on April 13, 1943, the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

Lincoln Museum and House Where Lincoln Died

On 10th Street between E and F Streets NW., in the heart of Washington's business district, is a brick structure intimately connected with one of the great tragedies in American history. This is the old Ford's Theatre building where Abraham Lincoln was shot, now known as the Lincoln Museum. The museum was opened in 1932, and contains important exhibits tracing the life of Lincoln, as well as articles associated with

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

OLD STONE HOUSE

his tragic death. Across the street from the museum is the House Where Lincoln Died, which is furnished in the period of the Civil War.

Old Stone House

The Old Stone House, located at 3051 M Street NW., in Georgetown, stands as a silent witness to the early developments of the city. Built in 1765, the house is one of the oldest structures in the Nation's Capital and a fine example of pre-Revolutionary architecture. It is open from 1 to 5 p.m. Wednesday through Sunday, and on holidays, except Christmas Day.

Grant Memorial

The Grant Memorial on the Mall at 1st Street SW., has one of the largest equestrian statues in the world. The towering bronze figure of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant silently guards the Capitol of the Union that he helped to preserve. The memorial also contains 12 horses, 11 soldiers, and 4 lions, all cast in bronze—the result of 22 years of work by sculptor Henry M. Shrady. This impressive memorial was dedicated on April 27, 1922, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant.

Rock Creek Park

Nearly 2,000 natural woodland acres of Rock Creek valley provide Washington with one of the Nation's finest city parks. In spring you can see many species of wildflowers and, especially during spring and fall migrations, a great variety of birds. In the more secluded retreats live a surprising number of mammals, including foxes, raccoons, and squirrels.

Historic Pierce Mill, Milk House Ford, the Joaquin Miller Cabin and dogwood-bordered Ridge Road are principal features. There are also two 9-hole golf courses, 16 tennis courts, 48 picnic groves, 27 miles of bridle paths, a stable, and hiking trails.

The Rock Creek Nature Center (closed Mondays), near Military and Glover Roads, features work-it-yourself exhibits, illustrated talks, self-guiding nature trails, and a planetarium. (See *General Information,* pp. 30–31.)

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway

The northwest residential section of the city of Washington is divided from the District Line to the Potomac River by the rugged and picturesque valley of Rock Creek. The portion of this valley south of the National Zoological Park, and connecting with West Potomac Park at the Lincoln Memorial, is known as the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway. Recreational facilities include a stable, bridle trails, equitation field, picnicking, and fishing.

Equestrian Statues at Arlington Memorial Bridge Plaza

Four monumental equestrian statues stand at the Arlington Memorial Bridge Plaza. Designed and modeled by American sculptors James Fraser and Leo Friedlander, the statues were cast in bronze and surfaced with pure gold by Italian artisans as a gift from the people of Italy to the people of the United States. The two statues by Leo Friedlander at the north entrance of the Arlington Memorial Bridge represent the "Arts of War." On the east is "Valor"; on the west, "Sacrifice." The two bronze statues at the entrance to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway symbolizing the "Arts of Peace" were sculptured by James Fraser. On the east side is "Music and Harvest"; on the west, "Aspiration and Literature." The four statues complete the architectural design of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Plaza.

East Potomac Park

This park, 327 acres of land reclaimed by dredging the Washington Channel, contains National Capital Region offices, a drive skirting the seawalls of Georgetown and Washington Channels to Hains Point at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, a golf course, a swimming pool, tennis courts, a visitor center, and a picnic grove. Bordered by giant willows and double-blossom Oriental cherry trees, the park is the scene of several power, sailing, and rowing regattas of national interest.

West Potomac Park

At the western extremity of West Potomac Park is the memorial to John Ericsson, inventor of the screw propeller. To the east is the Tidal Basin, surrounded by the famous Japanese cherry trees presented by the city of Tokyo. The first two trees in the gift shipment were

EQUESTRIAN STATUES, ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE PLAZA

EMANCIPATION STATUE
IN LINCOLN PARK

planted on the north side of the Tidal Basin on March 27, 1912, by Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President of the United States, and Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador to the United States. In spring, when they blossom, these beautiful, exotic trees form a picturesque setting for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, of great interest to thousands of visitors to the Nation's Capital. In 1954, as a further gesture of good will and friendship the city of Tokyo presented to the city of Washington a stone lantern more than 300 years old which was placed near the Kutz Bridge. The pansy beds of West Potomac Park, containing more than 1 million blooms, are also a major attraction during the spring. The park contains extensive facilities for recreation, featuring polo, softball, cycling, horseback riding, fishing, boating, skating, football, and soccer.

Circles

Dupont Circle, at the intersection of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire Avenues NW., has a central fountain by Daniel Chester French, dedicated to the memory of Adm. Samuel Francis Dupont.

East of Dupont Circle on Massachusetts Avenue, at the intersection with 16th Street NW., is Scott Circle where statues memorialize Gen. Winfield Scott, Daniel Webster, and Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.

Thomas Circle, two blocks east on Massachusetts Avenue at the intersection of Vermont Avenue, 14th and M Streets NW., is dedicated to the memory of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas.

Washington Circle, at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Avenues at 23d Street NW., has a fine equestrian statue of George Washington.

Franklin Park

Franklin Park occupies a square block between I and K Streets and 13th and 14th Streets NW. A monument by John J. Boyle to Commodore John Barry of the American Navy during the Revolutionary War is at the 14th Street end. In the heart of the business district, this park contains more than 400 trees and shrubs and contributes a welcome touch of nature to downtown Washington.

Lincoln Park

Lincoln Park, at 11th and East Capitol Streets NE., is noted for many of the oldest trees in Washington and for Thomas Ball's statue of President Lincoln freeing the slaves, presented in 1876 by emancipated citizens of the United States. Native species of trees and shrubs predominate over exotic varieties, in keeping with the spirit of this park dedicated to Lincoln.

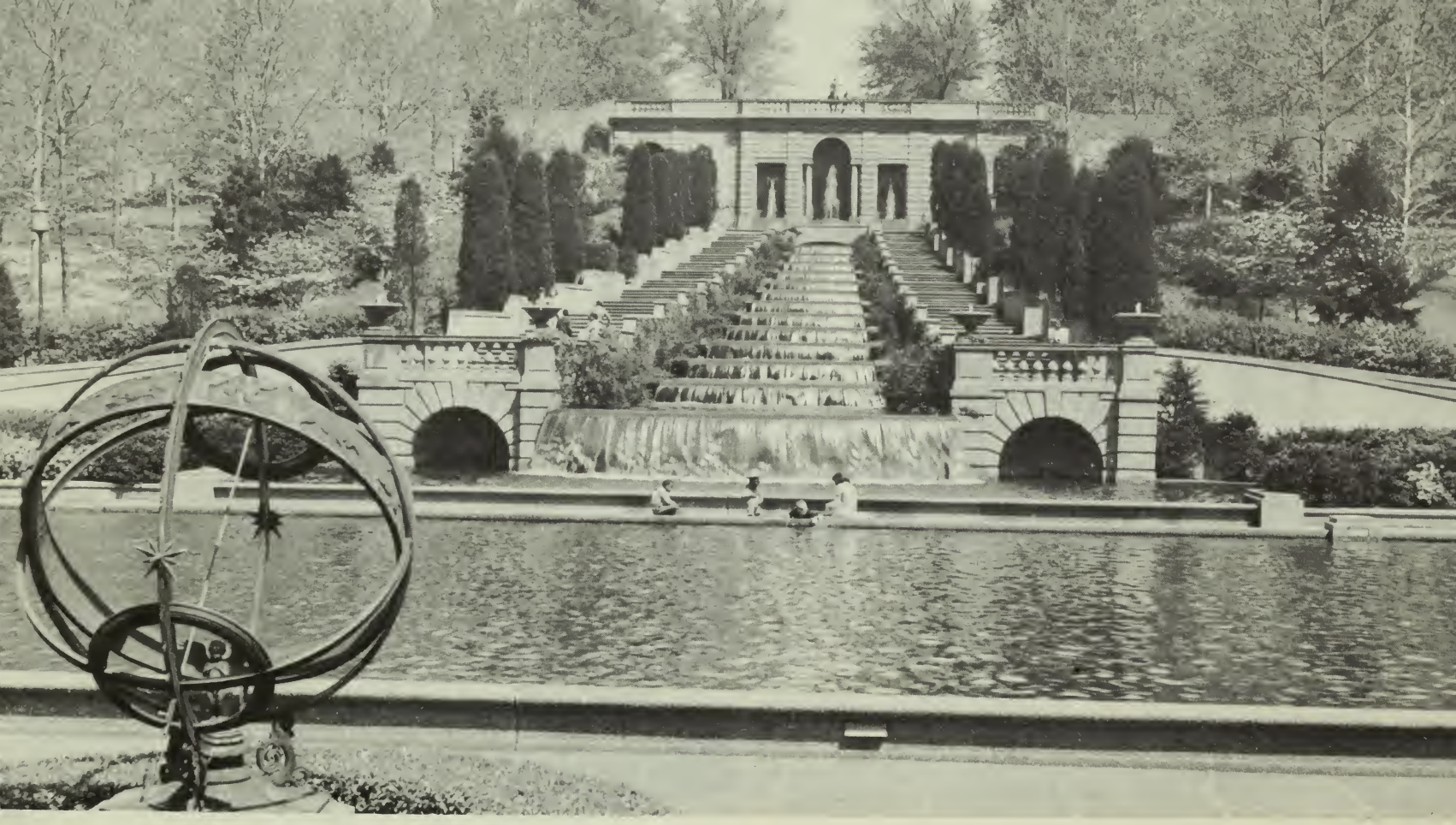
Meridian Hill Park

Bordered by 15th and 16th, Euclid and W Streets NW., Meridian Hill Park was designed like an Italian Renaissance garden. It features a high terrace overlooking the city and a long-step-cascade. It contains reproductions of the Joan of Arc statue by Paul Dubois and the Ximenes statue of Dante; a monument to President Buchanan by Hans Schuler; and Serenity, a memorial to Lt. Comdr. William Henry Scheutz by José Clara. The park is an outstanding architectural and landscape part of the Nation's Capital and is not duplicated in any other American city.

Anacostia and Fort Dupont Parks

Anacostia Park, bordering the Anacostia River in southeast Washington, was developed through reclamation of the Anacostia Flats. There are sports facilities and a swimming pool. Flowering crabapple trees border the driveway

EDWARD J. KELLY PARK, WITH STATE DEPARTMENT IN BACKGROUND



MERIDIAN HILL PARK

along the seawall between the 11th Street and John Philip Sousa Bridges.

Connecting with Anacostia Park, but entirely different in character, is rugged Fort Dupont Park. This natural area carries high into the hills overlooking the Anacostia River and has an 18-hole golf course, picnic and other recreational facilities. Fort Dupont Park serves southeast Washington in much the same way as Rock Creek Park does the northwest section.

Other Parks and Monuments

Other noteworthy areas include Garfield Park at Virginia Avenue and 3d Street NE.; Union Station Plaza; Edward J. Kelly Park at 21st Street and Virginia Avenue NW.; Dumbarton Oaks and Montrose Parks in Georgetown; and Greenbelt Park in Maryland.

Many other small squares, circles, and triangles at street intersections have monuments and memorials of national interest.

Battleground National Cemetery

Battleground National Cemetery was established during the summer of 1864 after the Confederate attack against the National Capital which culminated in the Battle of Fort Stevens. Forty Union soldiers who fell on this field, located about a half mile north of the cemetery, are buried here. The graves are arranged in a circle and have regulation markers. There is a marble speakers' rostrum for memorial services. There are also monuments to New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania units which participated in the defense of Fort Stevens. Entrance to the cemetery is at 6625 Georgia Avenue NW.

Fort Stevens

Fort Stevens Park is located at Piney Branch Road and Quackenbos Street NW. Here, on July 11 and 12, 1864, troops under General Wright repelled the advance of General Early's Confederate Army and saved the Capital from a daring attack. The Federal and Confederate losses totaled nearly 900 killed and wounded. During the firing on July 11, President Lincoln stood upon a parapet observing the progress of the battle. This is the only occasion on which a President of the United States has been under fire of enemy guns while in office.

Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens

The Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens feature one of the world's finest collections of waterlilies and lotuses. Of special interest are the lotuses germinated from seed estimated to be 1,000 years old, discovered in the 1920's in Manchuria. The hardy waterlilies begin blooming about June 15, and the tropicals and nightbloomers in mid-July, along with the lotuses. A large variety of native aquatic plants also grow there, and it is a good place to observe birds. The Kenilworth Gardens are in Anacostia Park and may be reached via Kenilworth Avenue and Douglas Street NE.

Theodore Roosevelt Island

President Theodore Roosevelt, an ardent conservationist, is memorialized by Theodore Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River upstream from Arlington Memorial Bridge. An ideal site for those interested in observing Nature, the island contains many kinds of plant and animal life. During summer, the ferry operates, the island's orientation station is open, and a park naturalist is on duty on weekends. There are 3½ miles of foot trails.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

The Cheseapeake and Ohio Canal, which traces its origin to Washington's dream of a Potomac route to the West,

EXOTIC WATERLILIES AT KENILWORTH AQUATIC GARDENS

was acquired by the United States Government in 1938. It extends 185 miles northwesterly from Washington to Cumberland, Md. A total of 75 locks raise the elevation of the canal bed from 5 feet at Georgetown to 610 feet at Cumberland. The part of the canal west of Seneca, Md., is administered as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument, with headquarters at Hagerstown, Md. The 22-mile section between Washington and Seneca, Md., has been reconstructed as a recreational and historical unit of National Capital Parks. At Great Falls, Md., a museum portrays graphically the story of the old canal, and a park historian is on duty to answer your questions. Here, also, a natural history trailside exhibit is open during summer.

AREAS IN VIRGINIA

Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial

Arlington House, as this mansion was named by its builder, George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha Washington, is in Arlington National Cemetery. It became Robert E. Lee's permanent home after his marriage to Custis' daughter in 1831. The mansion, seized by Federal troops early in the Civil War, has been restored as far as possible to the Lee period of occupancy. A museum pertaining to the house and its occupants is located just north of the mansion. A short distance from the portico of the mansion, overlooking the city that he planned, is the grave of L'Enfant. The house can be reached via Arlington Memorial Bridge.

Marine Corps War Memorial

The inspiring scene of six tired men raising the Stars and Stripes on Mount Suribachi in 1945 is commemorated by the Marine Corps War Memorial, pictured on the following two pages. This heroic bronze statuary honors the memory of the brave men who fought on Iwo Jima in World War II and others who preceded them in making the history of the United States Marine Corps.

During the heat of the battle on Iwo Jima, Associated Press Photographer Joe Rosenthal heard that a group of men were climbing up the mountainside to plant the American flag on Mount Suribachi. His photograph of five marines and a navy medical corpsman raising Old Glory became one of the most famous pictures of World War II.

Using this dramatic photograph as a model, Felix W. de Weldon sculptured the scene in bronze. At the official dedication on November 10, 1954, three survivors of the historic flag-raising were present. Their comrades had died in later encounters on Iwo Jima.

The memorial is on 7½ acres of land bordering Arlington National Cemetery. By Presidential proclamation, the flag flies night and day over the memorial.

MULE-DRAWN BARGE TRIPS ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. *(See General Information, page 30.)*

UNITED STATES MARINE

'S WAR MEMORIAL

George Washington Memorial Parkway

The George Washington Memorial Parkway is one of the most scenic and picturesque roadways in the area. Opened in 1958, the newest section of the parkway extends about 8 miles between Rosslyn, Va., and the Capital Beltway to the north. Under construction is a Maryland section that extends from the District line about 5 miles to the north.

A basic objective of the parkway is protection of the scenic and historic values on both sides of the Potomac River. Panoramic views of the river, historic Georgetown, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and other landmarks are features of the parkway.

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway stretches 15 miles along the Virginia shore of the Potomac from Arlington Memorial Bridge to Mount Vernon. Passing through the graceful Virginia countryside, the highway skirts many places of historic interest. The highway was the first unit of the George Washington Memorial Parkway to be completed.

Great Falls

Located about 15 miles north of Washington on the Virginia side of the Potomac River is Great Falls Park, maintained by the Fairfax County Park Authority and the National Capital Region.

Views of the Great Falls of the Potomac and the rocky gorge below are scenic highlights. Other features include the remains of the old Potowmack Canal engineered by George Washington, picnic facilities, play equipment, a refreshment stand, and an abundance of wildflowers, trees, and other plantlife. The park is open the year round.

Prince William Forest Park

This beautiful natural area of 12,215 acres is 35 miles south of Washington near Quantico, Va. It has completely equipped camps provided with sleeping cabins, recreation and dining halls, outdoor and indoor cooking facilities, and swimming. The camps in Prince William Forest Park are available to organized groups on a seasonal or short-term basis. Hiking, picnicking, and tent campsites for families are also provided.

AREAS IN MARYLAND

Fort Washington

The present Fort Washington, an outstanding example of an early 19th-century fort, stands on the site of the earliest fortification built to defend the National Capital. The original fort was completed in 1809. After its destruction during the War of 1812, work was begun on the second Fort Washington in 1814 under the direction of Pierre Charles L'Enfant. Since its completion about 1824, the fort has been in almost continuous use by units of the U.S. Armed Forces. It became a part of National Capital Parks in 1940. It is located 9½ miles south of the District line.

Catoctin Mountain Park

This attractive mountain retreat of 5,746 acres at Thurmont, Md., is about 60 miles from both Baltimore and Washington. It has completely equipped camps provided with sleeping cabins, recreation and dining halls, and outdoor and indoor cooking facilities. Also provided for the campers are swimming and general recreational facilities. Fifteen miles of hiking trails lead to 1,400-foot rocky overlooks commanding excellent views of the surrounding countryside. The camps in Catoctin Mountain Park are available to organized groups on a seasonal or short-term basis. A folder with complete information about this area will be furnished on request.

MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

Suitland Parkway

This 9-mile parkway was constructed primarily to provide quick and easy access from Washington to the Government installations at Suitland, Md., and between Bolling Air Force Base and Andrews Field. It was engineered as a four-lane divided parkway. A stream separates the eastbound and westbound lanes much of the way. The parkway is landscaped with shrubs of many kinds, grassy slopes, and large groves of trees.

Baltimore-Washington Parkway

Designed to provide a safe approach to the Nation's Capital, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway is administered jointly by the Federal Government and the State of Maryland. The 19-mile Federal section of this limited-access, dual parkway runs from Jessup Road to the New York Avenue extension at the District of Columbia line. The 10-mile section from Jessup Road to Baltimore is administered by the State of Maryland.

FLORAL BEAUTIFICATION

A plan to increase and improve floral displays in the park areas has been initiated. Combinations of 60,000 tulips, 500 azaleas, 300 flowering shrubs, and 75 flowering trees have been planted in 5 areas, with more to follow. It is the desire and intent that this program can be intensified to enhance the beauty of the Federal City.

PANSY BEDS IN WEST POTOMAC PARK

RIDING IN ROCK CREEK PARK

SPECIAL EVENTS

Special events in the National Capital Parks include civic and patriotic celebrations, dedications, parades, musical and theatrical programs, religious ceremonies, and sports events of national interest. Among the annual events of major importance are the traditional Cherry Blossom Festival, the National Independence Day Celebration, the President's Cup Regatta, and the Christmas Pageant of Peace.

For each event, the National Park Service works closely with committees composed of representatives of civic, religious, and private organizations and Government departments on all aspects of the program.

Opera, theatrical programs, and concerts by military bands are presented at the Watergate throughout the summer. The Carter Barron Amphitheater features a variety of popular entertainment, including Broadway shows, ballet, opera, and movie and television personalities.

SPECIAL EVENTS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

PRESIDENT'S CUP REGATTA

CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL

WATERGATE CONCERT

CHRISTMAS PAGEANT OF PEACE

CARTER BARRON AMPHITHEATER

ROCK CREEK NATURE CENTER

INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

A varied program of interpretive services is carried on by uniformed park historians and park naturalists. The annual *Outdoor Program* booklet carries a schedule of guided explorations, hikes, bird walks, evening adventures, historical tours, and C. & O. Canal barge trips. On weekends during summer, naturalists and historians are on duty at the Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, Theodore Roosevelt Island, Great Falls (Md.), and Fort Washington.

The Rock Creek Nature Center, a new dimension in outdoor education, helps children to understand the earth around them and the heavens above. Park naturalists are on duty to answer questions and present programs.

In winter, museum programs, school assembly talks, and evening lectures are offered to children and adults. Special efforts are directed toward assisting children to obtain a better understanding and appreciation of the natural and historical values which exist in the National Capital Parks. The creative design of a wildflower, a tree, a rippling stream, or a forest is explained to young and eager participants in natural history activities. The personality and life history of men such as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Thomas Jefferson are made vividly real for the young who take part in the many educational programs conducted by park historians.

Youthful admirers of the out of doors learn some of the secrets of nature, under the patient guidance of leaders in a "Junior Naturalist Training Course." The knowledge and skills which they derive from this course are preserved for them by their own workbook, which is read and corrected by park naturalists. At the conclusion of the brief course, a graduation ceremony is held, and certificates

DISCOVERING NATURE

of accomplishment are presented to the new Junior Naturalists.

School groups come to the Lincoln Museum to spend "An Hour With Lincoln." They are shown an audio-visual presentation portraying the rise of a humble man to the highest office in the land. Learning becomes enjoyable through children's games consisting of questions based on information contained in the museum exhibits. Here children find inspiration in studying the life of a great man and an important period in the history of their country.

Similar programs are conducted at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial and the

GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC

Custis-Lee Mansion with the purpose of creating a better understanding and appreciation of men of character in the minds of our children. By studying the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson, young citizens are instilled with the desire to emulate these builders of America.

In spring, a half million schoolchildren from every part of the United States come to Washington in groups, with a desire for information about their Nation's Capital. The Hains Point Visitor Center is used as headquarters and contact point for these out-of-town school groups. When they arrive, they are shown a sound film on the city of Washington, given an introductory talk by a park historian, and assisted in planning their tour of the Capital. Special emphasis is placed on having these groups visit the major national memorials, where on-site talks are given. The folder, "An Announcement from the

National Park Service to Out-of-Town School Groups Visiting Washington, D.C.," which provides tour and program information, will be furnished on request. The visitor center, located at Hains Point in East Potomac Park, is open daily 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Adults as well as children benefit from services of the National Capital Parks. Historical tours often find many participants in the older age groups. For these, history, somehow forgotten with the passing years, is once again remembered with vibrant enthusiasm. Adult training courses in natural history enable many more to further develop nature-training programs in the home, school, and church.

ACCOMMODATIONS

There are about 150 hotels and many first-class roominghouses in Washington. Information about rates and reservations can be obtained by writing the Hotel Association of Washington, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 6, D.C.

HAINS POINT VISITOR CENTER

STATUES AND MEMORIALS

Name	*Location*
Arlington Memorial Bridge	Across Potomac River at Lincoln Memorial
Artigas, José (statue)	18th St. and Constitution Ave. NW.
Asbury, Francis (equestrian statue)	16th and Mount Pleasant Sts. NW.
Barry, John (statue)	Franklin Park
Baruch, Bernard (memorial bench)	Lafayette Park
Bolívar, Simón (equestrian statue)	Virginia Ave. and 18th St. NW.
Boy Scout Memorial (sculpture)	Grounds South of White House
Buchanan, James (statue)	Meridian Hill Park
Burke, Edmund (statue)	Massachusetts Ave. and 11th St. NW.
Butt-Millet Memorial (monumental fountain)	Ellipse
Byrd, Richard E. (statue)	Memorial Drive, Arlington
Columbus, Christopher (monumental fountain)	Union Station Plaza
Cuban Friendship (urn)	Location pending
Custis-Lee Mansion	Arlington National Cemetery
Daguerre, L. J. M. (bust)	Mall
Dante (statue)	Meridian Hill Park
Darlington, Joseph J. (fountain)	Judiciary Park
Discus Thrower (statue)	21st and Virginia Ave. NW.
District of Columbia World War Memorial (bandstand)	West Potomac Park
Downing, Andrew Jackson (vase)	Mall
Dupont Memorial Fountain	Dupont Circle
Ericsson, John (statue)	West Potomac Park
Farragut, David G. (statue)	Farragut Square
First Air Mail Flight (plaque)	Polo Field, West Potomac Park
First Division Memorial (column)	President's Park
Fort Davis (plaque)	Pennsylvania and Alabama Aves. SE.
Fort Reno (plaque)	Chesapeake St. and Nebraska Ave. NW.
Four Equestrian Statues	Arlington Memorial Bridge Plaza
Garfield, James (statue)	1st St. and Maryland Ave. SW.
Gibbons, James Cardinal (statue)	Park Rd. and 16th St. NW.
Gompers, Samuel (statue)	10th St. and Massachusetts Ave. NW.
Grange, National (bronze marker)	Mall
Grant, Ulysses S. (equestrian statue)	Mall and 1st St. SW.
Greene, Nathanael (equestrian statue)	Stanton Park
Gross, Samuel D. (statue)	Mall
Hahnemann, Samuel (statue)	Scott Circle
Hancock, Winfield Scott (equestrian statue)	7th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. NW.
Henry, Joseph (statue)	Mall
House Where Lincoln Died	10th St., between E and F Sts. NW.
Jackson, Andrew (equestrian statue)	Lafayette Park
Japanese Lantern	Tidal Basin
Japanese Pagoda	Tidal Basin
Jefferson Memorial	West Potomac Park
Joan of Arc (equestrian statue)	Meridian Hill Park
Jones, John Paul (statue)	West Potomac Park
Jusserand, Jules (memorial bench)	Rock Creek Park
Kelly, Edward J. (park)	21st and Virginia Ave. NW.
Kosciuszko, Thaddeus (statue)	Lafayette Park

Name	*Location*
Kutz, Gen. Chas. W. (bridge)	Independence Ave. over Tidal Basin
Lafayette and compatriots (statue)	Lafayette Park
Lincoln, Abraham (statue)	Lincoln Park
Lincoln, Abraham (statue)	Judiciary Park
Lincoln Memorial	West Potomac Park
Lincoln Museum	10th St. between E and F Sts. NW.
Lincoln Under Fire (plaque)	Fort Stevens Park
Logan, John A. (equestrian statue)	Logan Circle
Longfellow, Henry W. (statue)	Connecticut Ave. and 18th St. NW.
Marconi, Guglielmo (bronze portrait)	16th and Lamont Sts. NW.
Marine Corps War Memorial (sculpture)	Arlington Blvd. and Arlington Ridge Rd., Arlington, Va.
McClellan, George B. (equestrian statue)	Connecticut Ave. and California St. NW.
McPherson, James B. (equestrian statue)	McPherson Square
Meade, George Gordon (statue)	Union Square
Mellon Memorial Fountain	Pennsylvania and Constitution Aves. and 6th St. NW.
Navy-Marine Memorial (sculpture)	Columbia Island
Newlands, Francis G. (fountain)	Chevy Chase Circle
125th New York Volunteers (statue)	6625 Georgia Ave. NW.
122d New York Volunteers (column)	6625 Georgia Ave. NW.
Noyes, Edith (armillary sphere)	Meridian Hill Park
Nuns of the Battlefield (bas relief)	Rhode Island Ave. and M St. NW.
150th Ohio National Guard (column)	6625 Georgia Ave. NW.
Original Patentees, District of Columbia (column)	Ellipse
Peace or "Naval" Monument (statue)	Pennsylvania Ave. and 1st St. NW.
98th Pennsylvania Volunteers (column)	6625 Georgia Ave. NW.
Pike, Albert (statue)	Indiana Ave. and 3d St. NW.
Pulaski, Count (statue)	Pulaski Park
Rawlins, John A. (statue)	Rawlins Park
Rittenhouse, Sarah (armillary sphere)	Montrose Park
Rochambeau (statue)	Lafayette Park
San Martin (statue)	Judiciary Park
Scott, Winfield (equestrian statue)	Scott Circle
Second Division, AEF (monumental sword)	President's Park
Serenity (statue)	Meridian Hill Park
Sheridan, Philip H. (equestrian statue)	Sheridan Circle
Sherman, William T. (equestrian statue)	President's Park
Stephenson-G.A.R. Memorial (column)	7th and C Sts. NW.
Thomas, George H. (equestrian statue)	Thomas Circle
Von Steuben, Baron (statue)	Lafayette Park
Ward, Artemas (statue)	Nebraska and Massachusetts Aves. NW.
Washington, George (equestrian statue)	Washington Circle
Washington Monument	Monument Grounds
Webster, Daniel (statue)	Scott Circle
Witherspoon, John (statue)	Connecticut Ave. and N St. NW.
Women's Titanic Memorial (statue)	New Hampshire Ave. and E St. NW.
Zero Milestone (column)	Ellipse

BOATING ON THE TIDAL BASIN. IN THE BACKGROUND IS THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permits required for: Camping; use of large picnic groves in the National Capital Region in Maryland and Virginia; fly casting; parades and ceremonies; meetings; use of Carter Barron Amphitheater, Sylvan Theater, and symphony concert shell. Apply to Room 1217, Interior Building, 18th and C Sts. NW. For picnic permits in the District of Columbia, apply at the District of Columbia Recreation Department, 3149 16th St. NW. (telephone: ADAMS 4–2050).

Photos. Permits not required for amateurs and bona fide news photographers. Motion picture, television, and other commercial photographers apply Room 1217, Interior Building, 18th and C Sts. NW.

Parking. Obey police signs. No parking on unlighted park roads after dark.

Camping. Prince William Forest and Catoctin Mountain Parks. See page 18.

Watergate programs. June through August. See local papers for schedule.

Sylvan Theater programs. See local newspapers or telephone REPUBLIC 7–1820, Ext. 2403.

Carter Barron Amphitheater in heart of Rock Creek Park features entertainment out of doors, June to September.

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Nature outings. Saturdays and Sundays, April through November. See newspapers for special announcements, or call REpublic 7–1820, Ext. 2557.

History walks. Sundays, May through October. See newspapers for special announcements or call REpublic 7–1820, Ext. 2557.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal mule-drawn barge trips. Saturdays and Sundays, May through October. Wednesday evenings, June through August. See newspapers for further information, or call REpublic 7–1820, Ext. 2557.

Rock Creek Nature Center, open weekdays, except Monday, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sundays, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Groups by appointment Tuesday through Friday. Call REpublic 7–1820, Ext. 2557.

Visiting hours at memorials:

Washington Monument: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Labor Day to March 19; 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., March 20 to Labor Day.

Lincoln Museum: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., weekdays; 12:30 p.m. to 9 p.m., Sundays and holidays.

Lincoln Memorial: 8 a.m. to midnight, daily.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial: 8 a.m. to midnight, daily.

House Where Lincoln Died: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., weekdays; 12:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., Sundays and holidays.

Custis-Lee Mansion: daily October through March, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; April through September, 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

All memorials are closed Christmas Day.

For additional information, write National Capital Region, Interior Building, Washington 25, D.C., or telephone REpublic 7–1820, Ext. 2403.

Each March, National Capital Region publishes an "Outdoor Program" booklet listing all scheduled outdoor activities for the coming summer, including nature and history walks, band concerts, special events, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal barge trips. Copies can be obtained by addressing a request to National Capital Region, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C.

Places to see that are not part of the National Capital Park System:

Mount Vernon: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., October through February; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., March through September.

Public buildings: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., weekdays.

ADMINISTRATION

The National Capital Parks are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The National Park System, of which National Capital Parks are a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.

Development of National Capital Parks is part of Mission 66, a 10-year program to develop and staff the areas of the National Park System so that they can be used and enjoyed by present and future generations.

Communications concerning National Capital Parks should be addressed to the Regional Director, National Capital Region, Interior Building, Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Revised
1963

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1963 O—680636

AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—America's Department of Natural Resources—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.